

From 1960 to 1963, he was assistant dean and assistant professor in the department of economics at NYU.

John served as a director of a number of major American corporations, including Consolidated Edison, RCA, Philip Morris, Crane Corporation, General American Investors, American International Group, Automatic Data Processing, and North American Coal. At the time of his death, he was serving as a director of the Procter and Gamble Company, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and the Vanguard Group of Mutual Funds.

He was involved with a number of nonprofit organizations. He was chairman of the board of the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment. He served as a member of the President's Council on Sustainable Development and the Environment for the Americas Board, the group that oversees debt-for-nature swaps and the establishment of conservation trust funds in several Latin American countries.

In addition, he served on the Commission on the Future of the Smithsonian and chaired the task force on governance, management and financial resources. He also served as a trustee of Princeton University and was chairman emeritus of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

In September 1997, John became senior lecturer of business administration at the Harvard Business School where he taught and conducted research on not-for-profit institutions. John also published a number of books, articles, and reports about energy and energy-related subjects.

John is survived by his wife, Isabel V. Sawhill, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and president of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy; his son, James W. Sawhill, a senior vice president at Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco; a grandson, John C. Sawhill II; a brother, James M. Sawhill, of Newport News, Virginia, and two sisters, Sally Supplee of Palo Alto, California and Monroe Hodder of London, England.

John was an inspiration to me personally. I considered him not only a colleague but a friend. He will be greatly missed.

CONGRATULATING UMPQUA  
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT, INC.

**HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 23, 2000*

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to Umpqua Training and Employment, Inc. (UT&E), which celebrates its 25th anniversary on June 11, 2000. UT&E has been a pillar in the community, offering employment training, guidance, and aid to the citizens of Douglas County.

On June 11, 1975, the State of Oregon's Corporation Division of the Department of Commerce issued a certificate of incorporation to the District 6 Manpower Program. The nonprofit corporation was organized by a group of Douglas County residents who believed that federal employment and training programs should be administered by a private corporation governed by local directors. In 1981, the corporation began doing business under the name Umpqua Training and Employment, Inc.

Although UT&E's original focus was training the structurally unemployed—those who have difficulty getting and keeping jobs under any economic circumstances—they saw an increase in business during the recession of the 1980's. The unemployment rate shot past the 20 percent mark, and residents increasingly began to utilize UT&E services, which include labor market information, testing and assessment, job search training, career counseling, work experience opportunities, and occupational training both in the classroom and on-the-job.

In the mid-1980's Alcan Cable moved to Douglas County and established a unique partnership with UT&E by locating their human resource department in UT&E's offices. Applicants who may never have been considered for employment, found good jobs with an excellent local company, and UT&E began to actively participate in industrial recruitment efforts. They have assisted virtually every new employer who has located in Douglas County since 1987, including WinCo Foods, which is currently establishing their food distribution center, and Roseburg Forest Products which is building their new LVL and I-Joist plant.

In the early 1990's as the timber industry downsized, UT&E, the local office of the Employment Department, and Umpqua Community College formed a "rapid response unit" to assist workers displaced by plant closures and large lay-offs. With federal funds granted to especially hard-hit areas like Douglas County, UT&E helped almost 1,500 residents acquire new skills and new jobs.

UT&E has been recognized for its excellence by the Board of Douglas County Commissioners, the State of Oregon, and the Oregon Consortium. I join my colleagues in offering my personal congratulations to all those involved with Umpqua Training and Employment, Inc. on its 25th anniversary. Their tireless work in the community has provided countless jobs for the citizens of Douglas County, and I wish the members and beneficiaries of UT&E continue success in their future endeavors.

#### STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

**HON. RUBEN HINOJOSA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 23, 2000*

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to announce that for the first time, a Children's Health Insurance Program, or CHIP, is available in South Texas. CHIP is low-cost health coverage provided under a state-subsidized insurance program. Any Texas uninsured child, newborns through age 18, are eligible. All costs are flexible, and based on family income. For example, a family of four qualifies if the household income is \$34,000 or less. If you make more than that, you can qualify for greatly-reduced insurance through another program, Texas HealthyKids.

The CHIP operates like a Health Maintenance Organization, or MHO. It is run by the TexCare Partnership which partners with all 254 Texas counties to sponsor services through one of three different plans: CHIP, Medicaid, or Texas HealthyKids. CHIP provides services such as hospital care, surgery,

x-rays, therapies, prescription drugs, mental health and substance abuse treatment, emergency services, eye tests and glasses, dental care, and regular health check-ups and vaccinations.

For Texas, CHIP is funded from the proceeds of our tobacco settlement with the tobacco companies a couple of years ago. It is critically important in our state because Texas has the highest rate of uninsured in the country. And unfortunately, Texas has the nation's second-highest number of uninsured children. The worst problem we have is that not enough parents are using this great program.

South Texas, in particular, has carried the burden of uninsured children for many years. About 1.4 million of Texas' 5.8 million children lack health insurance, but 470,000 of them are now eligible for coverage under CHIP. Almost one-fourth—109,000—of the newly-eligible kids live on the Texas-Mexico border. When children don't have health insurance, they have to rely on costly medical treatment at the last minute. This threatens the child's future well-being. But now we have a true opportunity to change that. CHIP will give a lot of children the opportunity to lead healthy lives, without the fear of getting sick.

Let me share a quote with you from a parent from my district who recently went through the enrollment process: "My husband and I are hardworking middle-income people who were disqualified from Medicaid because I became employed. We have two incomes and \* \* \* can't afford (insurance). Now we are told by TexCare Partnership we will have insurance for our children with low premiums and low co-payments that we can afford. My children have health care when they need it."

CHIP was first implemented in 1998 to address a national crisis—almost 12 million children that were without insurance. In Texas, we are now able to offer insurance to approximately 1.8 million children that otherwise would have none.

While we can make this offer, it is up to each parent or guardian to enroll, or at least inquire about getting, their children in this program. Believe it or not, the hardest part of the CHIP program is getting parents to enroll their children. More parents need to take advantage of this genuinely great program. I want to stress that even if a parent has never qualified for health insurance for their child before, now they can.

CHIP solves the cost problem for many Texas families. In CHIP, many families will only pay an annual fee of \$15 to cover all their children in the plan. Some higher-income families will pay monthly premiums of \$15 or 418, which covers all children in the family. Most families will also have co-payments for doctor/dental visits, prescription drugs, and emergency care. And families must re-enroll their children once a year. Children can only get this insurance if their parents apply, and I hope all parents will take the initiative and make certain your children are enrolled.

The application process is simple and straight-forward—any Texan can call 1-800-647-6558 between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. If parents want local assistance or information in my congressional district, they can call the organization "ADVANCE" at 956-618-1642, or visit any public library in Hidalgo County to pick up a bilingual brochure and application.